





Novel lactobacilli strains useful in the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system**Publication number:** EP0861905**Publication date:** 1998-09-02**Inventor:** PEDRAGLIO GABRIELE (IT)**Applicant:** PROGE FARM S R L (IT)**Classification:**

- International: A23C9/123; A23L1/03; A61K35/74; A23C9/12;
A23L1/03; A61K35/66; (IPC1-7): A23C9/123;
C12Q1/10; A23L1/03; A61K35/74; C12N1/20;
C12Q1/10; C12R1/225; C12N1/20; C12R1/225

- European: A23C9/123D; A23L1/03M; A61K35/74; C12R1/225

Application number: EP19980103109 19980223**Priority number(s):** IT1997MI00426 19970227**Also published as:**

 EP0861905 (A3)
 EP0861905 (B1)
 ES2231908T (T3)
 DE69827684T (T2)

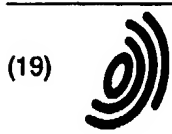
Cited documents:

 WO9533046
 XP001041514
 XP002072789

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Novel lactobacilli useful for the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system, more particularly novel strains of *Lactobacillus Paracasei* and *Lactobacillus Salivarius*, the process for the preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions, dietary supplements and alimentary products containing them.

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European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 861 905 A2**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
02.09.1998 Bulletin 1998/36

(21) Application number: 98103109.9

(22) Date of filing: 23.02.1998

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **C12Q 1/10**, **C12N 1/20**,
A61K 35/74, **A23L 1/03**
// **A23C9/123**, (**C12Q1/10**,
C12R1:225), (**C12N1/20**,
C12R1:225)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 27.02.1997 IT MI970426

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(54) **Novel lactobacilli strains useful in the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system**

(57) Novel lactobacilli useful for the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system, more particularly novel strains of *Lactobacillus Paracasei* and *Lactobacillus Salivarius*, the process for the preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions, dietary supplements and alimentary products containing them.

Description

1. Field of the invention

The present invention relates to novel lactobacilli useful for the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system, more particularly novel strains of *Lactobacillus Paracasei* and *Lactobacillus Salivarius*, the process for the preparation thereof, pharmaceutical compositions, dietary supplements and alimentary products (for example milk, yogurt or other dairy products) containing them.

Lactobacilli are widespread in nature. A number of species are present in fruits, vegetable and dairy products (fermented milk, cheese and yogurt), whereas only some strains can be found in the gastrointestinal and urogenital tracts of mammals and insects.

The beneficial activity of lactobacilli on gastrointestinal disorders has been known since ancient times and for a long time they were ingested with milk and dairy products.

2. Technological background

In most cases, known lactobacilli administered through diet or in other forms are not capable of crossing the gastric acid environment, and/or of resisting bile juices, thereby getting alive and viable into the intestinal action site and developing colonies numerous enough to exert significant therapeutical effects in short times.

The treatment of the gastrointestinal disorders thus performed usually requires prolonged administration times, and is often poorly effective in the most serious, persistent cases.

US 5,032,399 discloses a specific strain of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* recovered from the normal intestinal flora, which has been referred to as *Lactobacillus GG* and has subsequently been reclassified as *Lactobacillus casei* subs. *rhamnosus*, that is reported to have beneficial effects in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, to be stable to acids and bile juices and to be capable of adhering to the cells of human intestinal mucosa, of producing lactic acid and of growing effectively *in vitro*.

Recently, the Applicant has commercialized, under the name "Enterobacilli Proge Farm", a dietary supplement containing Lactobacilli recovered from intestinal flora, which is indicated for the treatment of the gastrointestinal system disorders. Said dietary supplement, likewise other commercial products containing Lactobacilli, has to be stored at low temperatures, specifically in refrigerator (at +4°C).

3. Problem to be solved

Various strains of Lactobacilli recovered from the intestinal environment, when used after selection on a laboratory scale, behave as good colonizers both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, exerting their activity in a short time and with satisfactory results.

However, for them to be suitable for a commercialisation on a large scale and for the use by consumers, said bacterial strains must undergo technological treatments (such as freeze-drying, mixing with excipients, subdivision in different dose units and formulation in pharmaceutical preparations or dietary supplements) which often adversely affect said strains, easily causing them to lose their peculiar probiotic properties and their original colonization capability.

A further technological problem is the poor stability to storage of the commercial Lactobacilli strains, which usually require a fridge storage, and which anyway easily lose their activity to a great extent.

4. Summary

The Applicant has now unexpectedly found a process which allows to select on an industrial scale Lactobacilli strains exceedingly viable and resistant to technological treatments, which strains are useful for the therapeutical, prophylactic and anyway probiotic treatments of disorders of the gastrointestinal system in humans, said process comprising incubating in a nutritive medium a previously freeze-dried, then rehydrated mixture containing a multiplicity of Lactobacilli strains, and selecting the first proliferating bacterial colonies, which develop not later than the first 12 hours, preferably within about 10 hours of incubation, in said nutritive medium at a temperature from about 30°C to about 40°C, preferably at 37°C.

The incubation step of the mixtures of freeze-dried strains is typically carried out on a plate, in a nutritive medium added with agar, preferably on an agarized MRS medium (de Man Rogosa Sharpe broth).

The formation of the colonies is suitably evidenced under an optical microscope, in particular by observing the reverse of the plate.

The mixture to be freeze-dried comes from the normal intestinal bacterial flora from a healthy human subject, and is typically obtained from biological samples containing a great number of bacterial species (for example intestinal

mucosa, faeces), recovered from human intestinal environment or from its contents by conventional techniques.

Before undergoing the process of the present invention, these samples are usually subjected to suitable pre-treatments according to conventional methods (for example physical pre-treatments, such as homogenization, and/or dilution in a suitable diluent, for example water).

The present process further comprises one or more pre-selection steps by incubation in a known nutritive medium selective for Lactobacilli, in the incubation conditions known for the development of Lactobacilli, from which bacterial mixtures highly enriched in Lactobacilli are obtained.

Said pre-selection step is preferably carried out before freeze-drying, on the biological sample preferably pre-treated as described above, to obtain bacterial mixtures which are subsequently subjected to freeze-drying and to the other selection steps according to the present invention, this step being typically effected in a liquid medium, for example a liquid MRS medium optionally added with other nutrients or useful substances, as specified hereinafter.

Further objects of the present invention are Lactobacilli strains and the bacterial cultures selected through the present process, the preparations or formulations containing the present Lactobacilli in combination with a pharmaceutically or anyway physiologically acceptable carrier, such as therapeutical and/or prophylactic compositions, dietary supplements, medical devices, alimentary products.

5. Detailed disclosure

The present process allows to select highly viable Lactobacilli, suitable for formulation on an industrial scale as pharmaceutical preparations or dietary supplements, which proved to be highly effective and advantageous in the treatment of various disorders of the gastrointestinal system.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the mixtures of bacterial strains to be subjected to the present process come from samples of human faeces. According to another embodiment of the present invention, mixtures containing a great number of Lactobacilli belonging to human microintestinal flora are freeze-dried, rehydrated, incubated in a nutritive medium, the selected strains being incubated as described above, then further subjected to one or more of the following selection steps, preferably to all of them, in any order:

- a) incubation in a nutritive medium containing bile, in a concentration of at least 0.1% weight/volume, and selection of the strains proliferating in said medium;
- b) incubation in a nutritive acid medium, having pH lower than or equal to 5.5 (more preferably lower than 3.5), and selection of the strains proliferating in said medium;
- c) incubation in a nutritive medium containing cells of the intestinal mucosa of the subject to treat, in particular humans, and selection of the bacteria capable of adhering to the cells at an average rate corresponding to the adhesion of at least 50 bacteria per each intestinal cell in an incubation time up to 5 minutes;
- d) incubation of the strains in a nutritive medium and selection of the bacteria which produce at least 3.5 mEq of lactic acid per 10^{10} CFU (Colony Forming Units) at 37°C in a time of 24 hours;
- e) incubation of the strains in a nutritive medium, and selection of the bacterial strains which proliferate at 37°C with a generation time of less than one hour, more preferably of about 45 minutes.

The selection steps indicated above as a) to e) are typically carried out in the operative conditions described in US 5,032,399 and in the corresponding EP 199,535, whose contents is herein incorporated by reference, with the difference that mixtures of microorganisms from a previous selection, deriving from the collection of microorganisms capable of differentiating in a nutritive medium incubated with previously freeze-dried and rehydrated strains, are subjected to steps a) to d).

More specifically, the present process comprises the following steps:

- 1) incubation of a mixture of microorganisms containing a multiplicity of Lactobacilli in a medium selective for Lactobacilli, and collection of the thus developed bacterial cells;
- 2) freeze-drying of the bacterial cells obtained from the previous step, preferably in the presence of one or more additives for freeze-drying;
- 3) rehydration of the freeze-dried mixture from the previous step;
- 4) incubation of the resulting freeze-dried and rehydrated mixture in a nutritive medium, preferably in a medium selective for Lactobacilli, and collection of the cells developed not later than the first 12 hours, preferably within about 10 hours of incubation at 37°C in said nutritive medium.

The cultures of Lactobacilli recovered according to the present process can be sometimes contaminated by traces of bacterial strains belonging to other species from microintestinal flora, without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The medium selective for Lactobacilli is, for example, an MRS culture broth (de Man Rogosa Sharpe broth, Oxoid), commercialized by DIFCO and described in J. Applied Bacteriol. (1960), 23, 130, having the composition reported in the above cited US 5,032,399 and EP-B199,535, or other selective medium known for this purpose, optionally added with other nutrients or other substances. For example an MRS medium added with bile salts (for example in a 0.5% weight/volume concentration on the total of the broth) can be used.

The incubation in a medium selective for Lactobacilli according to step 1) is typically carried out in a liquid medium.

The incubation of the freeze-dried, rehydrated bacterial strains, as in step 4) is typically effected on agarized plates, preferably in a selective medium for Lactobacilli, although, alternatively, it can be effected in a different nutritive medium conventionally known for their development.

The above cited incubation steps of lactobacilli are typically carried out at a temperature from 30°C to 40°C, preferably at 37°C, preferably under mildly anaerobic atmosphere.

The freeze-drying is preferably carried out in the presence of additives known as freeze-drying protectives, for example powder skimmed milk (in amounts for example of about 10-12% by weight on the basis of the Lactobacilli to be freeze-dried), saccharose, glycerol, or anyway operating according to alternative, conventional freeze-drying techniques.

The present process allows to select Lactobacilli, such as the strains deposited at the Institut Pasteur, as reported in the following, having high resistance to the technological treatments, particularly high viability and high stability to storage at temperatures of about +15°C/+20°C, and moreover, of one or more of the following advantageous and surprising characteristics: ability to produce lactic acid in a substantially pure stereomeric L-(+) form, or anyway in an amount by far higher than the isomer D(-), resistance to various antibiotics, in particular insensitiveness to tetracyclins but sensitivity to other antibiotics, in particular rifampicin and erythromycin.

According to a further advantageous characteristic, the lactobacilli obtained according to the present process are not capable of transferring their resistance to tetracyclins to other microorganisms, including the pathogenic ones.

In particular, the lactobacilli according to the present invention have the further features:

- stability to acids;
- stability to bile juices;
- capability of adhering to the cells of the intestinal mucosa;
- capability of growing effectively in vitro.

The capability of producing only, or anyway in a high prevalence, L-(+)-Lactic acid, i.e. the L(+) isomer, which is not metabolized by the body, and can remain for a long time in the intestinal lumen, where it exerts its effects, is extremely advantageous, in that the lactic acid produced by lactobacilli is at least partly responsible for the beneficial effects of the colonization of the gastrointestinal tract by lactobacilli, thus opposing pathogens presumably through a lowering of the pH of the intestinal environment.

The sensitivity to some types of antibiotics evidenced for the lactobacilli according to the present invention is an important, advantageous feature. It is in fact known that "cross-resistance" phenomena to antibiotics can occur through migration of plasmidic material from one microorganism to another. Therefore, the administration of Lactobacilli resistant to all of the antibiotics is potentially dangerous for the body, in that pathogens strains resistant to all of the antibiotics could be selected.

It is therefore important that the Lactic bacterium administered for the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system be sensitive to at least some antibiotics, so as to have suitable therapeutical weapons available, should the above mentioned cross-resistance occur.

Contrary to the Lactobacilli recovered by the present process, various known Lactobacilli strains, among which the Lactic bacterium GG disclosed in US 5,032,399, turned out to be insensitive to all of the antibiotics and thus disadvantageous from this point of view.

The selection according to the process of the invention can be operated periodically so as to isolate and use strains with different lysotypia, keeping however probiotic characteristics, such as:

- ability to reach the action site remaining integer;
- ability to settle at the gastrointestinal level;
- production of L-(+)-Lactic acid.

The possibility of selecting strains with different lysotypia allows to assure the productivity and effectiveness of the fermentation process and/or a safe colonization in the intestine even in the presence of phagi, which are capable of phagocytizing and destroying lactobacilli both in the fermentation environment and in the intestinal lumen, thus jeopardizing the production of lactobacilli or the therapeutical or dietetic treatments making use of them.

Moreover, the Lactobacilli strains of the invention are unexpectedly endowed with a higher stability compared with

those obtained by the known processes, as they can be stored for long times at temperatures above 4°C, in particular at about +15°C/+20°C. For example, after about 18-24 months at about 22°C, the decrease in viable cells observed is only of 1 logarithmic unit.

Thanks to this property, the preparations of the invention show amounts of lactobacilli alive of only about 1 logarithm less of cells per unitary dose, compared with the number of cells alive at time zero, even after months from the commercialisation, contrary to what observed for various commercial compositions of the prior art, which show a high decrease in the alive cells compared with those specified at the time of the packaging, and which therefore are often poorly effective from the therapeutical point of view.

In fact, the treatment with Lactobacilli according to the present invention yields favourable results, such as the nearly complete remission of diarrhoea, even when severe and obstinate, due for example to antitumour radiotherapy, in short times i.e. about 1-2 days, which is markedly less than the time required with the lactobacilli of the prior art. The rapidity of action can be at least partly ascribed to the high storage stability shown by the Lactobacilli of the invention.

More precisely, the process of the invention allowed to select novel Lactobacilli strains belonging to the Paracasei and Salivarius species, in particular 3 strains deposited under the Budapest Treaty at the "Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes" (CNCM) of the Institut Pasteur (25, Rue du Docteur Roux, 75724 PARIS CEDEX 15), under the following accession numbers:

- Lactic bacterium PF1S, deposited on April 3, 1996, under the accession number CNCM I-1687, with the taxonomic designation Lactobacillus Paracasei;
- Lactic bacterium PF2P, deposited on April 3, 1996, under the accession number CNCM I-1688, with the taxonomic designation Lactobacillus Paracasei;
- Lactic bacterium PF1S1, deposited on December 6, 1996, under the accession number CNCM I-1794, with the taxonomic designation Lactobacillus Salivarius.

The three Lactobacilli strains Paracasei and Salivarius above identified by their accession numbers produce exclusively L(+) Lactic acid, are sensitive to erythromycin and rifampicin and insensitive to tetracyclines, are stable to acids, resisting at pH 3.5 for 30 minutes at 40°C.

In particular, the L. Paracasei strains, particularly the Lactic bacterium PF2P CNCM I-1688, are insensitive to aztreonam, cefotixina, vancomycin and tetracycline, and sensitive to erythromycin, rifampicin and cefotaxime, and they ferment ribose; and Salivarius strains, such as the PF1S1 CNCM I-1794 strain, are insensitive to cefotaxime and tetracycline, and sensitive to erythromycin and rifampicin.

The lactobacilli according to the present invention can be administered as such or they can be added to a pharmaceutically or anyway physiologically acceptable carrier, to obtain various types of preparations or formulations, such as pharmaceutical compositions, dietary supplements or alimentary products, in particular dairy products (such as milk, yogurt), which are a further object of the present invention.

The present preparations or formulations contain at least one Lactic bacterium according to the present invention, preferably mixtures of at least one Lactic bacterium of the species Paracasei or Salivarius, in particular in effective amounts for the therapeutical, prophylactic or probiotic treatments desired and can be prepared, for example, according to conventional techniques.

The carrier can contain excipients, additives, diluents or other useful substances, provided they are pharmacologically or physiologically acceptable.

For the treatment of the disorders of the gastrointestinal system according to the invention, lactobacilli are typically administered orally, preferably as Paracasei and Salivarius mixtures.

The daily effective amount for humans is generally comprised from 10^7 to about 2×10^9 Lactobacilli daily, for an adult (weighing on the average 50-70 Kg), or from 10^6 to 10^8 Lactobacilli for infants.

Typical preparations for the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system according to the present invention contain for example 10^6 to 3×10^9 UFC of Lactobacilli for unitary dose.

Preferably, the preparations according to the invention contain lactobacilli in the freeze-dried form.

For this purpose, aqueous mixtures containing lactobacilli, and preferably at least one freeze-drying additive, are typically freeze-dried in the conditions reported above for the process of selection of lactobacilli according to the invention, or according to known procedures.

Preferably, for the purposes of the invention, lactobacilli, typically in freeze-dried form, are combined with excipients or additives selected from: vitamins (such as vitamins of the group B, for example vitamin B1 and B2, vitamin C and mixtures thereof), hydrocarbons (for example sweeteners, such as saccharose, and maltodextrins) and silicium dioxide, preferably in admixture, for example mixtures of vitamins B1, B2, C, saccharose, maltodextrins and silicium dioxide.

Vitamins are present in amounts depending on the dosage typical of the vitamin, for example about 0.1-5 mg of vitamin B1 or B2 for 10^9 Lactobacilli and about 5-20 mg of Vitamin C for 10^9 Lactobacilli; hydrocarbons are present for example in amounts of 500-1000 mg for 10^9 Lactobacilli (for example about 500-800 mg of saccharose for 10^9 Lacto-

bacilli, preferably combined with about 100-300 mg of maltodextrins for 10^9 Lactobacilli); silicium dioxide is present for example in amounts of about 0.5-5.0 mg for 10^9 Lactobacilli.

Preferably, in the final product, the freeze-dried product containing the Lactobacilli is packaged in sachets in paper/aluminium/polyethylene foil.

The lactobacilli of the invention are valuable for the treatment of various disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, for example those due to, but non limited to, alterations of the equilibrium of the intestinal flora, in particular diarrhoea and constipation, for example specific and aspecific diarrhoea (specially diarrhoea following the use of antibiotics), chronic intestinal inflammations, colitis, flatulence, heartburn, gastroenteritis, aphthous stomatitis, peristaltic disorders, other conditions of gastrointestinal impaired function and/or dysmicrobism consequent to surgery, kidney or liver disorders, radiotherapy, dietary unbalances, emotional stress, ageing or immune system disorders.

The Lactobacilli of the invention are moreover effective in the treatment of the irritable bowel. This is a particularly unexpected result in that, whereas lactobacilli are known to colonize mainly the distal intestine, they are not known to be capable of colonize colon in large amounts.

Some exemplary embodiments of the invention are reported in the following.

EXAMPLE

Composition for the oral use, in freeze-dried form, contained in sachets of paper/aluminium/polyethylene foil, each containing:

- Lactobacillus Paracasei PF2P, in amounts of at least 10^9 UFC;
- Lactobacillus Salivarius PF1S1, in amounts of at least 10^9 UFC;

Vitamin B1	mg 0.6;
Vitamin B2	mg 0.5;
Vitamin C	mg 20.0;
Saccharose	mg 1417.8;
Maltodextrins	mg 400.0;
Cream flavour	mg 50.0;
Silicium dioxide	mg 5.0;

or

- Lactobacillus Paracasei PF1S, in amounts of at least 10^9 UFC;
- Lactobacillus Salivarius PF1S1, in amounts of at least 10^9 UFC;

Vitamin B1	mg 0.6;
Vitamin B2	mg 0.5;
Vitamin C	mg 20.0;
Saccharose	mg 1417.8;
Maltodextrins	mg 400.0;
Cream flavour	mg 50.0;
Silicium dioxide	mg 5.0.

The following tables show the fermentation profiles of the three Lactobacilli strains deposited at the Institut Pasteur, obtained by means of the API 50CHL system.

TABLE 1

The strain of *L. Paracasei* PF1S-CNCM I-1687 ferments the following hydrocarbons:

L-Arabinose, Ribose, Galactose, D-Glucose, D-Fructose, D-Mannose, L-Sorbose, Rhamnose, Dulcitol, Inositol, Mannitol, Sorbitol, α -Methyl-D-Mannoside, α -Methyl-D-Glucoside, N-Acetylglucosamine, Amygdalin, Arbutin, Esculin, Salicin, Cellobiose, Maltose, Lactose, Melibiose, Saccharose, Threulose, Inulin, Melicitose, β -Gentiobiose, D-Turanose, D-Tagatose.

TABLE 2

L. Paracasei PF2P-CNCM I-1688 ferments the following hydrocarbons:

L-Arabinose, Ribose, Galactose, D-Glucose, D-Fructose, D-Mannose, L-Sorbose, Rhamnose, Dulcitol, Inositol, Mannitol, Sorbitol, α -Methyl-D-Mannoside, α -Methyl-D-Glucoside, N-Acetylglucosamine, Amygdalin, Arbutin, Esculin, Salicin, Cellobiose, Maltose, Lactose, Melibiose, Saccharose, Trehalose, Inulin, Melicitose, α -Gentiobiose, D-Turanose, D-Tagatose.

TABLE 3

L. Salivarius strain PF1S1-CNCM I-1794 ferments the following hydrocarbons:

Galactose, D-Glucose, D-Fructose, D-Mannose, Mannitol, Sorbitol, N-Acetylglucosamine, Maltose, Lactose, Melibiose, Saccharose, Trehalose, D-Raffinose, Xylitol, D-Arabitol.

Claims

1. A process for the selection of *Lactobacilli* strains useful in the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal tract in humans, comprising the incubation in a nutritive medium of a mixture containing a multiplicity of *Lactobacilli* strains, coming from the normal human intestinal bacterial flora, previously freeze-dried and then rehydrated, followed by the selection of the colonies which develop not later than the first 12 hours of incubation in said nutritive medium at a temperature from 30°C to 40°C.
2. A process according to claim 1, comprising the following steps:
 - 1) incubation of a mixture of microorganisms containing a multiplicity of *Lactobacilli* in a selective medium for *Lactobacilli*, and collection of the bacterial cells thus developed;
 - 2) freeze-drying of the bacterial cells from the previous step, preferably in the presence of one or more freeze-drying additives;
 - 3) rehydration of the freeze-dried mixture from the previous step;
 - 4) incubation of the resulting freeze-dried and rehydrated mixture, in a medium for selective *Lactobacilli* or in other nutritive mediums, and collection of the cells developed not later than the first 12 hours of incubation at 37°C in said nutritive medium.
3. A process according to claim 1 or 2, in which the collection of the cells developed after incubation of the above freeze-dried and rehydrated mixture is carried out within 10 hours of incubation at 37°C.
4. A process according to claim 1 or 2, in which the incubation is carried out in an MRS culture broth.
5. A process according to claims 1 to 4, in which the incubation of the above freeze-dried and rehydrated mixture is carried out on plates, in a nutritive medium added with agar.
6. A process according to claim 1 or 2, in which the incubation steps are carried out under mildly anaerobic atmos-

phere.

7. A process according to claim 1 or 2, in which the freeze-drying is carried out in the presence of freeze-drying additives selected from powder skimmed milk, saccharose and glycerol.

8. A process according to claim 1 or 2, in which the incubation of the above freeze-dried and rehydrated strains is followed by one or more of the following selection steps, carried out in any order:

a) incubation in a nutritive medium containing bile, in concentrations of at least 0.1% weight/volume, and selection of the strains proliferating in said medium;

b) incubation in a nutritive acid medium, having pH lower than or equal to 5.5 (more preferably lower than 3.5), and selection of the strains proliferating in said medium;

c) incubation in a nutritive medium containing cells of the intestinal mucosa of the subject to treat, and selection of the bacteria capable of adhering to the cells at an average rate corresponding to the adhesion of at least 50 bacteria for each intestinal cell in an incubation time lower than or equal to 5 minutes;

d) incubation of the strains in a nutritive medium and selection of the bacteria which produce at least 3.5 mEq of lactic acid per 10^{10} UFC (Colony Forming Units) at 37°C in a time of 24 hours;

e) incubation of the strains in a nutritive medium, and selection of the bacterial strains which proliferate within a generation time at 37°C of less than one hour.

9. A culture of bacterial strains belonging to the *Lactobacillus* species, obtainable according to the process as defined in claims 1 to 8.

10. A culture of a bacterial strain belonging to the *Lactobacillus* species, characterized by: stability at storage at 22°C corresponding to a decrease in alive cells of 1 logarithm after 18-24 months; ability to produce lactic acid in a substantially pure L-(-) stereomeric form; resistance to tetracyclines, combined with sensitivity to rifampicin and erythromycin; no transmissibility of the resistance to tetracyclines.

11. A culture of *Lactobacilli* according to claim 10, further characterized by the following properties: ability to adhere to the cells of the human intestinal mucosa in an average amount of at least 50 bacteria for each intestinal cell in an incubation time up to 5 minutes; ability to produce at least 3.5 mEq of lactic acid per 10^{10} UFC (Colony Forming Units) at 37°C within a time of 24 hours; ability to reproduce in a nutritive medium within a generation time at 37°C of less than one hour.

12. A culture according to claim 9 or 10, in which the *Lactobacilli* strains derive from the normal microintestinal flora.

13. A culture according to claim 9 or 10, in which the bacterial strains are the *Lactobacilli* strains *Paracasei* or *Salivarius*.

14. A culture according to claim 9 or 10, selected from the following cultures deposited at the CNCM collection of the Institut Pasteur:

- *Lactobacillus Paracasei*, CNCM I-1687;
- *Lactobacillus Paracasei*, CNCM I-1688;
- *Lactobacillus Salivarius*, CNCM I-1794.

15. A preparation for therapeutical, prophylactic or probiotic use in the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system in humans, containing an effective amount of at least one Lactic bacterium strain as defined in each of claims 9 to 14, in combination with a pharmaceutically or physiologically acceptable carrier.

16. A preparation according to claim 15, selected from pharmaceutical compositions, dietary supplements, and alimentary products.

17. A preparation according to claim 15, for the oral use.

18. A preparation according to claim 15, containing at least one Lactic bacterium of the *Paracasei*, *Salivarius* species, or mixtures thereof.

19. A preparation according to claim 15, in which said Lactic bacterium strain is in the freeze-dried form.
20. A preparation according to claim 15, selected from pharmaceutical compositions and dietary supplements, in which lactobacilli are combined with excipients or additives selected from vitamins, hydrocarbons and silicium dioxide.
21. A preparation according to claim 15, containing vitamin B1 and B2, vitamin C and mixtures thereof, saccharose, maltodextrins and silicium dioxide.
22. The use of a culture containing a Lactic bacterium strain as defined in each of claims 9 to 14, in the treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal system in humans.
23. The use according to claim 22, in which said disorders are selected from the group consisting of specific and aspecific diarrhoea, diarrhoea following the use of antibiotics, constipation, chronic intestinal inflammations, colitis, flatulence, heartburn, gastroenteritis, aphthous stomatitis, peristaltic disorders, dysmicrobism conditions, impaired gastrointestinal functionality consequent to conditions selected from surgery, kidney and liver disorders, radiotherapy, dietary unbalances, emotional stress, ageing and immune system disorders.
24. The use according to claim 22, in which the disorder is irritable bowel.